PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

TRANSLATION From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY To: WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY (PCT Rule 43bis.1) Date of mailing (day/month/year) Applicant's or agent's file reference FOR FURTHER ACTION See paragraph 2 below NEC04P194 Priority date (day/month/year) International filing date (day/month/year) International application No. 26.12.2003 PCT/JP2004/015155 14.10.2004 International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC Applicant NEC CORPORATION This opinion contains indications relating to the following items: 1. Box No. I Basis of the opinion Box No. II Priority Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability Box No. III Lack of unity of invention Box No. IV Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial Box No. V applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement Box No. VI Certain documents cited Certain defects in the international application Box No. VII Certain observations on the international application Box No. VIII 2. **FURTHER ACTION** If a demand for international preliminary examination is made, this opinion will be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority ("IPEA") except that this does not apply where the applicant chooses an Authority other than this one to be the IPEA and the chosen IPEA has notified the International Bureau under Rule 66.1bis(b) that written opinions of this International Searching Authority will not be so considered. If this opinion is, as provided above, considered to be a written opinion of the IPEA, the applicant is invited to submit to the IPEA a written reply together, where appropriate, with amendments, before the expiration of 3 months from the date of mailing of Form PCT/ISA/220 or before the expiration of 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later. For further options, see Form PCT/ISA/220. For further details, see notes to Form PCT/ISA/220... 3. Authorized officer Name and mailing address of the ISA/JP Telephone No. Facsimile No.

International application No.
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Box	No. I	Basis of this opinion			
1.	With filed	regard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was unless otherwise indicated under this item.			
		This opinion has been established on the basis of a translation from the original language into the following language, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under			
		Rule 12.3 and 23.1(b)).			
2. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application and necessary invention, this opinion has been established on the basis of:					
	a.	type of material			
		a sequence listing			
l		table(s) related to the sequence listing			
	b.	format of material			
		in written format			
		in computer readable form			
	c.	time of filing/furnishing			
		contained in the international application as filed.			
		filed together with the international application in computer readable form.			
		furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.			
3.	In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table(s) relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.				
4.	Add	ditional comments:			
		···			

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Box No. II	I Non-establishment of opinio	n with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability							
The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:									
	the entire international application								
\boxtimes	claims Nos. 14-26								
because:									
	the said international application, or the relate to the following subject matter was	e said claims Nos. which does not require an international preliminary examination (specify):							
	the description, claims or drawings (in are so unclear that no meaningful opin	dicate particular elements below) or said claims Nos. ion could be formed (specify):							
	the claims, or said claims Nos. by the description that no meaningful	opinion could be formed.							
\boxtimes	no international search report has been	established for said claims Nos. 14-26							
	the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequ Instructions in that:	ence listing does not comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative							
	the written form	has not been furnished							
•		does not comply with the standard							
	the computer readable form	has not been furnished							
		does not comply with the standard							
	the tables related to the nucleotide an technical requirements provided for in	d/or amino acid sequence listing, if in computer readable form only, do not comply with the Annex C-bis of the Administrative Instructions.							
	See Supplemental Box for further deta	nils.							

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Box	No. I	V Lack of unity of invention					
1.	\boxtimes	In response to the invitation (Form PCT/ISA/206) to pay additional fees the applicant has:					
		paid partial additional fees					
		paid additional fees under protest					
		not paid additional fees					
2.		This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied with and chose not to invite the applicant to pay additional fees.					
3.	This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with Rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is						
•		complied with					
·	\boxtimes	not complied with for the following reasons:					
	•	(1) The inventions of claims 1-16 are inventions in which the height of at least two optical elements is regulated, whereas the inventions of claims 17-26 relate to a method for forming a necessary optical element from an optical element array. Therefore, the two groups cannot be said to have a special technical feature. (2) Regarding claims 1-16, JP 5-67769 A (document 1), for example, represents prior art. This document discloses a three-dimensional photoelectronic integrated circuit device in which a light emitting element Em and a light receiving element Pd are arranged in region 1, a drive circuit and other components are disposed in region 2 of each substrate Sn, and each light emitting element Em and light receiving element Pd has a fixed height (in particular, see Par. Nos. 0017-0025, Figs. 2 to 4). Therefore, the inventions of claims 1-2, 5-7 clearly do not possess novelty over document 1. (3) Because the inventions of claims 1-2, 5-7 do not possess novelty, the inventions of claims 3-4, 8-16 dependent thereon are further examined. Among them, the inventions of claims 3-4, 9 relate to solders, the inventions of claims 10-13 relate to specific optical elements, and the inventions of claims 14-16 relate to electrode patterns. Therefore, those groups of inventions have different technical features. (4) Therefore the present application includes inventions having at least five different special technical features: (i) claims 1-2, 5-8, (ii) claims 3-4, 9, (iii) claims 10-13, (iv) claims 14-16, and (v) claims 17-26. (5) The additional fee was provided only for two inventions.					
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4.	Con	sequently, this opinion has been established in respect of the following parts of the international application:					
	all parts						
	the parts relating to claims Nos. 1-13						

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Во		Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement		
1.	Statement			***
	Novelty (N)	Claims	3-4, 8-13.	YES
		Claims	1-2,5-7	NO
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES
		Claims	1-13	NO
	Industrial applicabili	ity (IA) Claims	1-13	YES
•		Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations:

Document 1: JP 5-67769 A
Document 2: JP 4-61175 A
Document 3: JP 6-275870 A

(1) Document 1 describes a three-dimensional photoelectronic integrated circuit device in which a plurality of light emitting elements (surface light emitting lasers) and a plurality of light receiving elements (MSM-type photodetectors) are disposed on each substrate Sn (see Par. No. 0017-0025, Fig. 2 to Fig. 4). Here, it is obvious that the surface light emitting lasers or MSM-type photodetectors have respectively identical element structures and surface light emitting lasers and MSM-type photodetectors have different element structures.

Therefore, "the height of the element" in document 1 is found to be the same for the surface light emitting lasers or MSM-type photodetectors and is different for the surface light emitting lasers and MSM-type photodetectors.

Furthermore, in the present application "the heights of the light emitting surface or light receiving surface" are not clearly defined (see Box VIII of the present written opinion). However, whatever is the definition, in document 1, the surface light emitting lasers or MSM-type photodetectors have respectively identical element structures. Therefore, the height of the light emitting surfaces of the surface light emitting lasers or the height of the light receiving surfaces of the MSM-type photodetectors are respectively identical.

Therefore, the inventions of <u>claims 1-2, 5-7</u> do not appear to possess novelty over document 1, and the invention of <u>claim 8</u> does not appear to involve an inventive step based on document 1.

(2) Document 1 describes a semiconductor integrated circuit device of a type in which optical elements are formed by direct film deposition or diffusion on a substrate. However, this method of forming optical elements on a substrate is not limiting, and assembling the components by soldering or the like is a well-known technique (for example, see document 2).

In particular, document 2 describes that solder bumps with different melting points are used, the connection operation with a solder having a high melting point is initially conducted, and then connection with a solder having a low melting point is conducted (page 3, lower left column).

Therefore, the inventions of claims 3-4, 9 do not appear to involve and inventive step based on documents 1-2.

(3) Using a light collecting member such as a microlens in a semiconductor integrated circuit device comprising integrated optical elements is also apparently a well-known technique (for example, see document 3 (Fig. 24 and the like)).

Therefore, the inventions of claims 10-13 do not appear to involve an inventive step based on documents 1-3.

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Certain observations on the international application Box No. VIII The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made: In the present application "the height of the light emitting surface or light receiving surface" of an optical element are not clearly defined. (Apparently it can mean the height from a light emitting surface or a light receiving surface formed inside a semiconductor element to the substrate, but neither the specification nor drawings of the present application supports such an assumption).